up to the Jewish artisans. The Government has founded schools for handicrafts, and admits to them only 25 per cent Jews. According to an enumeration of the Joint Reconstruction Foundation there were, in 1925, in Bessarabia, among 6489 Jewish artisans belonging to the local co-operative loan institutions, 3122, *i.e.* 48 per cent, employed in the garment trade; besides there were numerous locksmiths, blacksmiths, plumbers, and bakers.

(5) THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Even before the great influx of Jewish immigrants from Eastern Europe, many German Jews had opened workshops for the production of clothing (including caps, linen, and cloaks) in which they employed mostly non-Jewish labour. The industry increased enormously when the immigration of East European Jews supplied cheap labour, well suited for the work. Ignorant of the language and customs of the country, they were prepared to work for a bare subsistence wage. The clothing industry, in the hands of the German Jews, gave them a chance of finding employment without a knowledge of the English language. Owing to a high degree of subdivision of labour, practically no technical experience was required, and immigrants could start in it immediately; men and women, therefore, crowded into it,

expanding its size and transforming its methods. The "jobber" had no longer the work done in his own workshop, nor did he give it to home workers, but gave his orders, together with the material, to contractors or "sub-manufacturers" who employed labourers on piece-work in * 'sweat-shops' | In these every workman performed one small task; he acquired considerable skill, but suffered from the monotony of the work.

In the early stages, the hygienic conditions were incredibly bad in the workshops, which were hot-beds of tuberculosis.

The intervention of the Public Health authorities and the